

# New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

As today is a holiday, we shall omit to-morrow our usual morning edition. The evening editions will be issued at the usual hours.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. If a writer desires to be acknowledged, he must send his name and address with the communication. All communications for publication should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN PITTSBURGH.—JOHN W. PITTSBURGH, is our Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Any of our friends wishing to purchase these papers, please leave their address with Mr. PITTSBURGH, opposite the Post-Office, who will deliver it to all parts of the city.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, has this mysterious communication: "A reconnaissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days."

—We have important news from Gen. Rosecrans's army, of which we take note in editorial column.

—A Washington dispatch states that the orders contained in the retaliatory proclamation recently issued by the Rebel President are directly in violation of the cartel of exchange previously adopted between the two belligerents. Hence the President has resolved to suspend the general exchange of prisoners, and release only private soldiers and non-commissioned officers until the Rebel Government shall satisfactorily explain its intentions. To this effect orders were on Tuesday sent by telegraph to all customary places of exchange.

—Army of Potomac dispatches tell us that it is believed that a considerable portion of Lee's army has moved up the Rappahannock; for what purpose, if true, we are left to guess. The Rebels have lately bragged of a prospective rush upon Washington. If that city had no more annoying nuisances to think of than such a raid, a man might live very comfortably in it.

—Latest advice from Gen. Blunt is to Dec. 28, at Van Buren, Ark. He says, "my long range guns are now shelling the Rebel camp across the river, five miles below here. If the enemy does not retreat during the night I shall endeavor to cross my troops over in the morning, and offer them battle."

—Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Stuart's cavalry have not invaded Maryland, nor any other Rebel force. Such, at least, is the story of Washington papers of yesterday.

—It is stated that the President has said to a friend that Gen. Butler will soon be offered an important command.

### GENERAL NEWS.

—The Drying Year passes away boisterously amid snow and sleet, cold winds and dull, cloudy skies; the sun will not shine upon its departure, nor the stars hail its successor. The last day of December was dismal to the 31st degree. A spitting storm, a fall of mingled water and snow, driven like grape shot before a shrill north-easter, occupied the early morning. Daylight dawned upon a scene of gold and discomforts; the sun rays tried to pierce the dark vapors, but were failed and failed; the streets reeked with the thawing slush, sacred to Hackley and the City Inspector, and physical misery prevailed. Night came down upon a dull town; the streets were so many broad rivers of mud, the parks and areas minute spots of semi-whiteness; the sky was of that glassy blue-gray which betokens hyberborean cold; the wind had unslipped its rudder and was tearing about the street as if lost in a labyrinth and seeking a clue; and the only cheerful prospect—and that was entirely prospective and contingent—was that there would be a stiff freeze before morning, so that dapper 17, staid and ultra respectable 35, and fine old particular 60 might peregrinate, call, drink, twattle and do the same for the forthright time over again without the special accompaniment of a bootblack. At latest advice, as we say of war news, the foul weather bid fair to be quite tolerable for New-Year's—a wide and deep prospect of mud notwithstanding.

—The Committee which prepared the memorial recently adopted by ministers and members of Christian Churches in this city, asking for the emancipation of the enslaved as a measure of national justice and necessity, had an interview with the President yesterday. The Committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Wm. Goodell, and the Rev. Nathan Brown. It appears that the President intimated to them that "a man with his heart in the policy recommended in the memorial ought to do what it asks for."

—The Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut have decided that the law to take the vote of soldiers is unconstitutional. It seems rather hard that the brave fellows who leave their State to fight for their country should be denied a voice in matters concerning their dearest rights. It is upon record, however, that Republicans everywhere have some law to allow them to vote, while the Democratic shirks and Secessionists as uniformly oppose every such movement. Remember the facts.

—In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the ordinance making a number of additional appropriations, amounting to \$17,137 00, was adopted. The resolution increasing the Police Justices' salaries to \$5,000 per annum was adhered to over the Mayor's veto. A communication was received from the Controller stating that the sum of \$57,835 had been disbursed to the families of volunteers during the week ending Dec. 27, 1862.

—The Etna, from Liverpool, Sept. 17, via Queens-town, Sept. 18, arrived at this port yesterday. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been published. We receive by her four days later foreign news, from which we give the comment of some of the leading English papers on the message of President Lincoln, and an account of the overhauling of the English Steamer Trade by the Tasmanian.

—Last night Watch meetings were held very generally in the Methodist Churches throughout the city. At Shiloh Presbyterian Church a large and respectable congregation were in session from 8 o'clock in the evening till 12 o'clock this morning, celebrating the event of Emancipation, as expected in the President's Proclamation to be issued to-day.

—The Court of Appeals of this State has affirmed the decision of the Court below in the Forrest D. Vance case. Mr. Forrest has lighted this case through every phase of legal progress for ten years or more, and has now arrived at a conclusion which must be entirely satisfactory, whether desirable or not.

—The Board of Councilmen yesterday, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, authorized the issue of \$3,000,000 of small change in notes by the Controller. After the adjournment of the Board, Mr. C. C. Pinckney, President, was presented with a gold watch by the members of the Board.

—Last night the Democratic Primary Elections were held in the different Wards in this city. Everything went along smoothly, except in one or two

Wards, where arrests were made by the police for disorderly conduct.

—There was another exciting day in Wall-street yesterday, with very large transactions in Bonds and Shares. The buoyancy was not quite equal to that of Tuesday, but the eagerness to buy was marked, and the large realizing sales had no effect but to prevent an advance equal to that of Tuesday. Government Securities were comparatively neglected, but were steady. In Railroad Bonds there was an active demand, although firmness of holders prevented large transactions. Gold was active and firm, the sales at the morning Board exceeding \$300,000. The price regular was 120, but a line of \$200,000 was put out at 122, seller 60. The Gold stocks were firm. The Western shares generally show an advance of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. At the 1 o'clock Board there was a fair amount of transactions, and the tendency of prices was upward. The Second Board was excited and active, and generally strong, although in some cases the full price of the day were not sustained. At the Third Board there was a large business done at advancing prices, and the market closed strong at an advance of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. In foreign bills there has not been much done, but the upward tendency of gold has affected the quotations, and Sterling is quoted at 160 1/4 @ 17. France is unsettled. The Money market, although rather more active yesterday, is still much less so than was anticipated. The usual stringency of the last day of the year has not been observed, and borrowers supplied their wants without difficulty at 5 to 6 per cent.

Of the efficiency of the Naval Department, under Secretary Welles, and of the prompt measures taken to secure the pirate Alabama, sufficient evidence is given in another column, we presume, to silence the most persistent of grumblers. It is not easy to catch a ship at sea, having no destination but that which her commander may give her, but the Alabama will have the luck of the Flying Dutchman if she escapes the squadron in pursuit of her.

It will be seen by our letter from Washington that the question of supplies to the French army in Mexico, involving the question of supplies of arms to the Mexicans themselves, is in discussion between our Government and the Mexican Minister. The letter is simply a relation of the controversy, as far as it has gone, and may be relied upon as authentic.

The Proclamation of Freedom by President Lincoln, which we had hoped to publish this morning, and which was to have been forwarded by telegraph from Washington early last evening, has, for some reason, been withheld. It may be received in the course of the day, but will, without doubt, reach us in season for an early publication to-morrow.

### ROSECRANS IN MOTION.

After a long period of inaction in Nashville, at which the outside world wondered, and some surmised danger, Gen. Rosecrans has put his army in motion, and, so far as our special advisers inform us, is steadily and resolutely pressing Bragg toward the Southern line of Tennessee. We give this morning a map of the location now most interesting in that part of the country. Yesterday we set forth the position of the late forays of the Rebel Gen. Forrest along the railroad (in the map) from Grand Junction Union City; also the scene of Morgan's plundering on the Memphis, Nashville and Louisville roads above Bowling Green. The railroad from Grand Junction to Union City is very much damaged. Every station-house between Trenton and Moscow, within twelve miles of Columbus, is burned. All the bridge timber along the route is also destroyed, and much of the track torn up.

Of Rosecrans's movements we have good news: The 14th Army Corps made a general advance on Friday, and pushed the Rebels back seven or eight miles. Colville's Brigade of Gen. McCook's Corps had a sharp brush with the enemy just behind Nolichville. Cannonading took place for an hour, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their fire until, advancing briskly, by a dexterous movement the 161st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded. This took place on Friday last. On the next day our army again pressed on, with irregular skirmishing on the left, whereby we lost a small number, but the loss was made up by the capture of a number of Alabama. Gen. McCook drove Tactics Hardee out of Triana, a little town west of Murfreesboro'. The weather during the day was heavy, and marching was unusually fatiguing.

Next morning was Sunday. With due respect for the President's desire, Gen. Rosecrans remained quiet on that day; but ere the sun rose on Monday, he was in motion, horse and foot, rank and file. Gen. J. C. Davis moved directly upon Murfreesboro', while Gens. Negley and Rosecrans's divisions of Thomas's grand division in the center, and Crittenden's corps on the left, were moving down Murfreesboro' and Jefferson pikes. Wood and Vanicler's divisions of the latter corps were right and left respectively, and Palmer's division was in reserve. A battle on Stewart's Creek was anticipated, but excepting a small artillery duel, there was no engagement.

From 10 to 1 all was quiet, our army crossing Stewart's Creek from right to left without opposition. At 1 we were within 5 miles of Murfreesboro' on the direct pike, the army still pushing on in splendid style; McCook, with Davis's, Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions on the right, Thomas, with Negley's and Rosecrans's divisions in the center, Crittenden, with Wood's and Vanicler's divisions in front, and Palmer in reserve on the left. At 2 we were anticipating a battle, with some doubt of a general engagement at Murfreesboro'. Thus far are our special advisers. Gen. Rosecrans was at Stewart's Creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro', and all but the reserve were far across the creek. The grand battle was expected to come off yesterday (Wednesday). So far, Rosecrans seems to be all right.

We have from our special correspondents more particulars of the Rebel adventures in Gen. Grant's rear. They were undertaken for the purpose of cutting him off from the Ohio River, and they partially succeeded; but the effect is neutralized by Grant's retirement toward Memphis. The river is open thence to Ohio, and he can scold at Rebel raids. Thus far, we understand that both Corinth and Grand Junction are under Union control.

Of the story of the capture of Knoxville we lack information. At Cincinnati, the report is deemed premature, but it reveals the fact

that an expedition is in motion for that purpose. The correspondents write: A raid is en route to Knoxville to burn bridges and play havoc generally. Three columns are on the march. Col. Carter has for a long time been vainly endeavoring to get permission to visit East Tennessee, and now that he is there, we shall doubtless have a good report from him. Of the premature news published some days ago, *The Gazette* says: The distance from London to Knoxville could not have been made in less than three days, and it is not possible, therefore, that the expedition could have reached Knoxville, and returned the news by mail to Louisville via Richmond. The Postmaster probably heard what Col. Carter expected to do, and, concluding that he would succeed, gave the news in advance.

### A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

We wish it to all our readers. We hoped also to offer, through the President's Proclamation, our good wishes for their first Happy New-Year to a still larger class, who, as yet, for the most part, are not readers of anything. In default of that privilege, however, we are glad to publish the following Proclamation by Gen. Saxton, and join with him in congratulations to the freedmen of South Carolina, only two years from the date of the birth of Rebellion in that State:

A Happy New-Year's Greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South.

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our Heavenly Father, and by direction of your great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, on the last day of January, 1863, you will be declared "forever free."

When in the course of human events there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon-light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless.

Such a day to you is January 1, 1863. I therefore call upon all the colored people in this Department to assemble on that day at the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, there to hear the President's Proclamation read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of joy as may be called forth by the occasion. It is your duty to carry this good news to your brethren who are still in slavery. Let all your voices, like merry bells, join loud and clear in the grand chorus of liberty—"We are free." "We are free"—until listening, you shall hear its echoes coming back from every cabin in the land—"We are free." "We are free."

R. SAXTON,  
Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

### THE NEW BASE OF FREEDOM.

Our Government has hitherto talked of Emancipation: henceforth, it proposes to act. The result will largely influence, if it does not absolutely govern, the judgment of mankind as to the wisdom of its course.

One thing, at least, is certain: It cannot be plausibly pretended that the President has waited until success was assured by a succession of victories, and then sprung his Emancipation policy upon a surprised, astonished people. On the contrary, he gave full and fair notice, fully one hundred days ago, that, if the Rebellion should be persisted in on and after this day, he would then take this decided step for its suppression. The Rebels had more than three months' grace given them wherein to desist from their attempt to destroy the Republic. If evil comes to them, it will be in consequence of their own persistent stubbornness in wrongdoing.

The President stood out against Emancipation, in spite of the entreaties and arguments of the great body of his earnest supporters, until he became satisfied that the Union must be saved at the expense of Slavery or it could not be saved at all. When he had been convinced by fair experiment that no other course afforded a lingering hope of success, he gave public and formal notice that he should proclaim Emancipation if the Rebellion were not given up or put down before this day.

"Then he cares nothing for Slavery, but only for the Union." No—that does not follow. He cares very much for Slavery; but he has no moral or legal right to assail it officially on any other ground than that of its proved incompatibility with the salvation of the republic. If he were to decree its overthrow on the ground of its essential cruelty and wickedness, the decree would be invalid. He has no right to crush it on any other ground than that of its implacable and dangerous hostility to the National life.

It is said that this act unites the South against us. Is it meant that fit steels and embitters against the Union cause the Three and a Half Millions of Slaves and Half Million of Free Blacks in the Rebel States? Here are Four of the Nine Millions now ruled by Jeff. Davis—is it, can it be, pretended that these will be set against us by the Proclamation of Freedom? Surely not.

But the Whites of the South, it is said, will hate and fight us worse than they have done. How can they? It was not this policy which impelled to the slaughter of the Massachusetts Volunteers in the streets of Baltimore. It was not this policy which led the Rebel soldiery encamped at Bull Run last Winter to make rings and other trinkets of the bones of our slaughtered brethren, dug up for the purpose. It was not this policy which induced the Rebels in Arkansas to shoot our wounded and stricken soldiers in White River, disabled and mortally hurt by the explosion of the steamboat of their vessel by a cannon shot. Nor was it the policy that sent John Bell, Alex. H. Stephens, Thomas A. R. Nelson, and so many other vehement Unionists of two years since, over to the Rebellion, and silenced all open repugnance to Disunion in the revolted States. It was while McClellan, Patterson, Halleck, Port Royal Sherman, &c., were issuing their Pro-Slavery orders and proclamations, and President Lincoln was suppressing the counter demonstrations of Fremont, Hunter, &c., that the superficial unanimity of Southern Whites in favor of the Rebellion, was effected.

But it is said that the Rebellion is invincible by the policy of Emancipation. Perhaps—but

those who assert this were equally certain that it could not be put down under a Pro-Slavery policy. *The Times* (London) and all its European echoes urged the madness, the manifest inability, of what they termed our attempt to "subjugate the South" in 1861 as vehemently as in the latter part of 1862. Gen. Seymour's Twiddle Hall speech, Feb. 1, 1861, as positively and plausibly affirmed the invincibility of the South as any later effort in that line has done. His deduction was—"You must concede whatever the Slave Power shall see fit to exact, and thus save the Union. Our foreign adversaries more consistently urge that we shall give up the Union as for ever exploded. They who, a year ago, were berating us as undeserving of sympathy because we did not assail Slavery, now seek to arouse further enmity to us because we do assail it. We cannot please our carping any more than our fighting enemies: we must be guided by our own judgment and conscience, fighting the fight that has been thrust upon us as best we may, leaving results to God."

One thing is certain: Our European friends have all desired and hoped that we would take ground against that mother of sedition, that fruitful source of all our woes, Slavery. Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, John Bright—every recognized and honored leader of the party of Progress—had impatiently anticipated the Proclamation of Freedom, was perplexed and pained by the long forbearance to issue it—has felt ever since that our cause is not only more worthy of success but more likely to succeed because of it. These are distant critics and disinterested judges—drawn to our side only by its identity with universal Liberty, Justice and Humanity. The policy of Emancipation has won to our cause some valued friends over the water—we do not hear that it has lost one.

Of course, all will now depend on the treatment of the Blacks of the South by our officers and soldiers. If these shall repel, insult and abuse the poor victims of centuries of oppression and degradation, the lies poured into their ear by their chivalrous masters affirming our purpose to kill them, sell them in Cuba, &c., &c., will obtain more or less credence, and will prevent their doing anything in our behalf. But treat them humanely and justly, and they will prove immensely serviceable to us in many ways, even though we should never arm a regiment of them. For all our scouting and gathering information of the enemy's movements in the South-West, we must look to them; for the Poor Whites of the cotton region neither dare nor can travel stealthily by night through trackless forests and hostile settlements as they have been accustomed to do. Were they but so many horses, every one would readily see and recognize the importance of winning them over to the side of the Union. It is only our past subservience to and complicity with the dark and guilty Slave Power now threatening our National ruin that blinds any to the justice and importance of the policy of Emancipation.

The Union Generals and soldiers can still do us to discomfiture by repelling and abusing the Blacks: there is power nowhere else on earth to defeat us. Only let the slaves feel that our triumph is their liberation, and they become from that hour a burden instead of a bulwark to the Rebellion. Hitherto, they have done nearly as much to sustain it as the Whites; let them realize that to work for their masters is to work for Slavery and against their own Liberty, and whatever work may henceforth be extracted from their sinews will cost the Rebels all it is worth. They will need to be watched, and guarded, and overawed, and hurried away from the neighborhood of our troops, with an occasional hanging or burning of a refractory one, to make the rest good-natured and docile, until the Rebellion must collapse from the sheer impossibility of at once keeping Four Millions of negroes in subjection and resisting the efforts of a Million of soldiers for the Union. God speed the welcome day!

### GOV. HICKS.

The appointment by Gov. Bradford of the Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS as U. S. Senator from Maryland, vice the Hon. James A. Pearce, deceased, gives importance to his views on the absorbing question of the day. Gov. Hicks was a Whig in other days, and thence joined the "American" organization, whereby he was chosen Governor in 1857, receiving 47,141 votes to 25,682 for John C. Greene, Dem. Gov. Hicks wavered somewhat at the first outbreak of Secession fury in 1861, but soon recovered his balance, and has since been a devoted Unionist. He resides at Cambridge, Dorchester County, where is printed *The Intelligencer*, one of the ablest and most thorough Union journals in the State, which on the 6th ult. stated that Gov. Hicks had recently in conversation declared that "He can never have a stable Government and a peaceful Union so long as Slavery exists in the country." We quote a good portion of *The Intelligencer's* bold and truthful article, as follows:

"It must be clear to any ordinary intelligence that, whatever may have been the aspirations of the leaders of the Rebellion for prison and power, they never could have played the people of the South into this diabolical Rebellion but for the institution of Slavery. It is true that Slavery may have been the more potent, but it was a sine and essential ingredient. It secured the inauguration of the present Rebellion. And, not only so, but it is now the greatest strength of the rebellion. By the labor of the slaves, the Rebels are enabled to fight. The masters can fight all their lives long. If they show faith in their own God, when the slaves cease to do this, the masters must cease to fight. A blow, then, at the labor of the slaves, will be a blow at the heart of the Rebellion. With this view of the case, no true Unionist would ever dream the aim that would strike the death blow to Slavery. He would aim at the death of the rebellion, and the death of the rebellion will be the life of the nation. Thousands of our best citizens have died in the effort to suppress the Rebellion. There must be an end to this slaughter. We must spare the lives of our brethren. We must strike the Rebels at their strong point. Slavery is their strength. Let us strike it! In this way, we shall save the lives of thousands of our brethren in the field. The events of each day induce us to believe that Slavery must fall with the Rebellion; or, we should rather have said, the Rebellion must fall with Slavery. It becomes more and more apparent that Slavery must be destroyed, to save the Union and secure peace to the nation. In this view, we are happy to be sustained by so distinguished a patriot as ex-Gov. Hicks. Only a few days since he remarked within our hearing that 'We can never have a stable Government and a peaceful Union so long as Slavery exists in the country.' Such is the intelligent view of that enlightened statesman. And it cannot be questioned that current events will

confirm it. The fact is, we have never been a perfectly united people. The North and the South have always been two distinct nations. This has been necessarily so. We are two people, one nation, under one Government, while we have two systems of labor. And while we are fighting for the unity of the nation, we may as well make the Union perfect and permanent. Let us have peace on an enduring basis. There must be the sentiments of all true Unionists, whether we take a 'South side' or a 'North side' view. Let us have for our sole object the restoration of the Union, while we strike its enemies with fire and sword in everything that gives them strength."

### NO SURRENDER!

We have trustworthy advices that the recent interchange of sentiments between our Democratic leaders and the Rebel chiefs at Richmond has resulted in no understanding, but rather in a more hopeless estrangement. The former sounded the latter with regard to the terms of accommodation they were prepared to accept, and were plumply answered that they would consent to no terms of reunion—that no number, no completeness, of Democratic triumphs at the North would shake this resolution—that they regarded all opponents of their independence, no matter of what party, as enemies, and as such should treat them to the end. This broke up the conference, and we are advised that Gov. Seymour's forthcoming Message will doubtless proclaim the determination of the Democracy of our State never to consent to a Disunion Peace.

### WHO BEGAN IT?

The N. Y. Express betrays a very short and vicious memory in the following:

"The Tribune is in gross error in saying the South began this war. In the same breath it says there are two ways to begin war—the one, that of the Abolitionists, for twenty-two years, asserting the South, running off her slaves on Underground Railroads, mobbing U. S. Marshals, breaking into U. S. Courts, and mobbing in State Personal Liberty Bills, the Constitution of the United States, which pledges the North to deliver up, on claim, fugitive slaves. The Abolitionists waged this sort of war for twenty-five years. The Secessionists responded to it, in the secession of South Carolina, and in the action of the Montgomery Convention. John Brown fired the first gun; Jeff. Davis, ran No. 2."

—The Express is surely old enough to know that the above is grossly partial and unjust. Let us amplify it:

1. More than thirty years ago, the State of Georgia seized, tried, sentenced, and imprisoned certain Northern missionaries among the Indian tribes who were charged with violating her laws by continuing their work among those Indians, and advising them not to give up their lands. The Supreme Court of the United States adjudged the proceedings of Georgia invalid, because contrary to the faith of treaties, and ordered the release of the missionaries. Georgia ostentatiously defied and nullified the decree of the Court, and a Southern President (Jackson) upheld her in so doing. "Well," said he, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it."

2. Nearly or quite thirty years ago, the Northern mails were ransacked by a mob in the City of Charleston, S. C., and whatever they chose to consider "incendiary" was destroyed. An appeal against this lawless violence to the Southern President through his Southern Postmaster-General was coolly rejected. The destruction of the Mails was utterly superlatively lawless—but it was a slaveholding outrage, and the Government refused even to ensure it. It was virtually retitled that the Mails might be rifled whenever the Slave Power should see fit.

3. Some years later, South Carolina having asserted and exercised a right to seize and imprison any citizen of a Free State having a dark or tawny skin who should come to any of her ports in a vessel, Massachusetts decided to test the validity of such legislation as against her citizens in the courts of South Carolina and of the Union. With this view, she sent to Charleston as her Commissioner, Hon. Samuel Hoar, one of her most eminent citizens, who, unthinking of giving offense, took his young daughter along with him. Yet he had hardly arrived in Charleston on this peaceful, legal errand, when a mob was raised which hurried him out of the State by threats of personal violence if he should venture to remain a single day. And to this hour, South Carolina has never allowed the validity of her legislation against the colored citizens of Free States to be adjudicated even in her own courts.

—We might go on with these instances of slaveholding outrage on Northern rights; but to what end? Surely, every intelligent person must know that neither "John Brown" nor "Jeff. Davis" fired the first, second, nor third gun in the "irrepressible conflict" now approaching its termination.

### REBEL STRATEGY.

The stern experience of two years of Civil War should by this time have yielded some fruit. The National cause has achieved triumphs and endured reverses; it has, on the whole, made progress, for it has lost no foot of ground which it held at the first clash of arms, while it has gained a large portion of the Southern seaboard, including the important positions of Norfolk, Newbern, Port Royal, Pensacola, and (we believe) Galveston; it has captured and for eight months firmly held New Orleans, the chief city of the Rebel Confederacy; it holds to-day Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, Memphis, the commercial depot of Tennessee and Northern Arkansas, and Van Buren, the chief mart of the South-Western frontier; while the important work of clearing the Mississippi of Rebel obstructions seems on the point of consummation at Vicksburg. Its several armies under Burnside, Rosecrans, Grant, Banks and Herron are eager for encounters with the antagonist hosts of Rebellion whenever the latter can be induced or forced to fight on anything like equal ground, and we have no doubt that decisive struggles are at hand. That they will all result favorably, we cannot expect; but that their general issue will be favorable to the restoration of the Union we fervently trust.

The Rebel strategy, as expounded last Autumn in an intercepted letter from Beauregard to Bragg, is very simple and very absurd. It counsels the avoidance of pitched battles unless in overwhelming force or in positions of such strength as to amount to the same thing. We can recall no instance in which a Rebel leader has courted a collision with a force

numerically equal to his own on open and even ground; while in repeated instances they have been assailed and beaten by Union armies far inferior in numbers. Mill Spring may seem to have evinced a more chivalrous spirit on their part; but Zollicoffer was dipped into that fight by misinformation as to our strength; or rather, the four regiments which he expected to crush there had, unknown to him, been largely strengthened during the day and night preceding his attack. But give them a chance to concentrate suddenly two or three of their armies against one of ours, insuring them a temporarily overwhelming preponderance of strength, and the Rebel chiefs do not hesitate to advance and attack, as at Corinth, Gaines's Mills, &c., and as they seem now preparing to strike desperately either Rosecrans or Grant.

Their chief reliance, however, would seem to be on cavalry raids on the flanks and in the rear of our larger armies, and they make more account of burning bridges than of fighting battles. Their cavalry is generally made up in great part of the planters' sons and others of the younger and poorer aristocracy of the South, and is far better mounted than ours—we buy our horses, while the Rebel troopers have either raised theirs or stolen them—in either case, with more regard to value than cost. Compelled by their bad roads to do most of their traveling on horseback, the Southern youth are fearless riders from the nursery forward, and early accustomed to the use of fire-arms. Their cavalry may not be more numerous than ours, but it has the immense advantage of guides who know every foot of the country traversed, and it has proved by far the more effective. While our armies remain in motion, it can do us little harm, not knowing precisely where to strike; but the moment we sit down to spending or hunting, its scouts and spies discover every weak spot in our lines, ascertain what posts are held by officers who can be surprised, and what roads will probably remain open to them in case of alarm or repulse, and so are enabled to strike us damaging blows with comparative impunity. Hence, the knowledge that any of our armies has come to a stand, unable to advance and attack, is generally regarded as a prelude to disaster.

It is the business of a Commanding General not only to fight good battles when the opportunity presents itself, but to know how to compel his adversary to fight on nearly equal ground whenever that shall seem desirable, no matter though that adversary would rather be executed. Hitherto, none of our Commanders has seemed eminently endowed with this capacity of forcing his foe to fight when desired, and on substantially equal ground. Napoleon never, in all his bloody career, fought a hostile army entrenched in front of a fortified city, as McClellan did at Richmond, or strongly fortified along a range of hills, with a non-lordable river a mile or so in front, like the position lately assailed by Burnside at Fredericksburg. He always found means to turn such defenses, and compel their evacuation, as our Generals doubtless will in time. We expended the first two years of our last War with Great Britain in teaching our Generals how to fight. We look to the immediate future to prove that the education of our present leaders is very far advanced, if not fully completed.

The *Dubuque Herald* (Iowa)—a journal of the extreme Copperhead persuasion—thus ventilates the notions of National authority and private rights which prevail in that quarter:

"The men arrested in Wisconsin for resisting the draft, have made application to be released from imprisonment by writ of habeas corpus. They seek to be ignorant of the fact that all rights belonging to the people, except their right to support and contract, are suspended."

—We should like to know when "the People" ever had a right to resist by force and violence a Military draft authorized by both their Federal and State authorities. If any one will tell where and when such right was acquired, we will endeavor to give a good and sufficient reason for its being suspended.

A man in Ohio has succeeded in manufacturing from sorghum seed a very good article of flour, pronounced by all to be superior to buckwheat.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTATION.—Mr. John L. Van Hook, who for nearly thirty years has been connected with the United States Revenue at this port, was last evening the recipient of a splendid testimonial, consisting of four plaques of silver plate, the gift of the Imperial force under his immediate charge, worth about \$300. The Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, was selected by a Committee appointed by the inspectors, to make the presentation speech. The presentation took place at the house of Mr. Van Hook, at 6 o'clock last evening. Surveyor Andrews made the presentation in a very neat and appropriate speech. Mr. Van Hook accepted the New-Year's gift in a few appropriate remarks, after which, he invited his friends to partake of refreshments. The inspectors also presented Mr. Andrews with a gold watch and chain, and a silver cigarette case. Mr. Andrews replied to Mr. A. in a very humorous and felicitous manner. Capt. Lower, Capt. C. C. Lyman, Deputy Surveyor Brown, and the several Aids of the Surveyor, Messrs. Archer, Isaac and Graham, were present, and several made speeches. Mr. Van Hook's daughter played the accompaniment to the "John Brown Song," which the Surveyor sang, the inspectors presenting him in the chorus, all of whom were in favor of "keeping" Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree, &c.

PRESUMING A RELIEF.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have taken the upper step of the old City Hall, upon which Washington stood when he delivered his first inaugural address, and placed it in the wall of Bellevue Hospital, near the entrance to the building. An appropriate inscription has been carved upon the wall, which is now the only remains of the old City Hall of Wall Street.

WATCH NIGHT AT THE FORTY-THIRD STREET CHURCH.—The congregation of the Forty-third and Fifty-third Methodist Episcopal Churches united in public services last evening at the former edifice. The services commenced at 8 o'clock and continued until after 12 o'clock. The Rev. Henry J. Fox presided at the organ.

FEDERAL OF CAPT. CARTWRIGHT.—The obsequies of Capt. Thos. W. Cartwright, Jr., of Duray's Zouaves, took place at the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church, at 10 o'clock yesterday. Deceased was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Mills, and was 29 years of age. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

JAPANESE SWINE.—Mr. Adams, the Manager of the Zoological Institute on Broadway, near Houston street, has just added a pair of Japanese swine to his collection of animals. These grunts are, without exception, the oddest brutes created, and need to be seen to be appreciated. This menagerie is well conducted, and is thronged with children. The wild animals receive New-Year's calls to-day.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the packing establishment of D. H. McDonald & Co., No. 111 Greenwich street. Damage about \$300. The fire originated around the last barrel of the establishment, and was quickly extinguished.